

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—RICKETTES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—DOR, OR, THE CHIEF OF THE HEART.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CAPTAIN CARTOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GALIC CHIEFS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SINGLES LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO MAMMOTH PAINTS.

WORTHINGTON'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

BRANTON'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, HALL, 34 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

ROBERTS' MINSTRELS, 190 and 201 Bowery.—SONS OF THE MOUNTAIN.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 222 Broadway.—ROBERT HILLER'S MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

HYPOTHETICAL, Fourteenth street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, April 6, 1865.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

The full and highly interesting reports of our special correspondents of the battles around Petersburg, resulting in the rout of Lee's rebel army, and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, illustrated by a map, will be published in the WEEKLY HERALD of this week. Agents will send in their orders before nine o'clock this morning.

THE SITUATION.

The latest intelligence regarding the pursuit of General Lee and his fleeing rebels is contained in a despatch from General Grant, dated at Nottingham Court House, in which he says that General Sheridan reports Lee to have been yesterday at Amelia Court House, which is thirty-six miles southwest of Richmond, on the Danville Railroad. General Sheridan was south of Amelia Court House on the previous day, when he telegraphed that if the Second and Sixth corps were sent to his assistance he thought he could capture or disperse Lee's entire army. The desired reinforcements were despatched to General Sheridan's aid. General Grant expected to be at or near Burkeville, the junction of the Danville and Southside railroads, last night. One of our correspondents says it was understood to have been Lee's design to endeavor to reach Danville, Va., and there fortify and make another stand. This plan Sheridan's movement has frustrated, and Lee is now apparently endeavoring to get to Lynchburg.

The late capture of Jeff. Davis is this morning added to the innumerable points of interest from which information for the enlightenment of the readers of the HERALD is gathered. A member of the ubiquitous corps of HERALD correspondents accompanied General Weitzel's troops into Richmond, and to-day publish an engrossing despatch from him, dated in the late executive mansion of the fugacious rebel chieftain, and giving a detailed account of the occupation of that city by the national forces. It appears that the evacuation of the city by the rebels was seriously contemplated some days before it took place, but that a final and positive decision was not arrived at until last Sunday afternoon, when General Lee telegraphed to Davis that General Grant had rendered the further holding of it by him impossible. This telegram was read in the churches, and the departure of the prominent rebels immediately commenced, and was continued throughout the night. Jeff. Davis left at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, for Danville, Va., and it is understood that the rebel government archives were sent to that place and Milton, N. C. On the approach of General Weitzel's advance on Monday morning the troops were met by Mayor Mayo and other leading citizens of Richmond, who surrendered to the officer in command. On reaching the city it was found to be in flames, having been fired by order of the rebel General Ewell. General Sheridan, who was appointed Military Governor by General Weitzel, immediately applied his efforts to the extinguishment of the flames; but before they could be subdued one-third of the city, comprising the commercial portion, was destroyed. Among the buildings burned were the rebel War Department, Post Office, Treasury Department, several churches, two banks and three newspaper offices. The bridges across James river were also destroyed. General Weitzel captured in and around Richmond five hundred pieces of artillery, five thousand stand of small arms, and one thousand well and five thousand wounded rebel soldiers. The wife of General Lee remains in Richmond.

Additional very interesting details regarding the occupation and appearance of Petersburg are given by one of our correspondents. Before leaving the rebels set fire to the public stores, and a few houses caught from these; but the conflagration was a trifling affair compared to that of Richmond. The national troops were marching through the city during the greater part of Monday, and preserved the most excellent order and discipline, being guilty of scarcely any pillaging or straggling. They were welcomed with frantic joy by the colored people. Only one brigade remained in the city, all the others pushing through as rapidly as possible and joining in the pursuit of the retreating rebels. While in the town General Grant was an object of great interest to the inhabitants, who crowded around to get a sight of him. A Union newspaper, called Grant's Petersburg Progress, was issued on Monday evening, the same day that the national forces took possession of the place.

President Lincoln, as announced in yesterday's HERALD, visited Richmond on Tuesday. He returned to City Point yesterday. An order was issued from the War Department yesterday directing the removal from Washington and establishment in the late rebel capital of the military examining corps, of which General Casey is president. Besides the duties which this board has heretofore been performing, it is to give particular attention to the recruiting of colored troops in Richmond and vicinity. Other army officers are also to proceed to Richmond to assist in the recruiting in this class of recruits.

A new rebel pirate is afloat, hailing from the inland waters of Chesapeake bay, and, like the revenue cutter Cathing and the Tanager, she has been stolen from legitimate service to be transferred to the business of maritime robbery. She is the steamer Harriet Deford, lately running between Baltimore and different landings on the Patuxent river. On last Tuesday afternoon, while she was lying at Fairhaven, Md., on Patuxent river, about twenty-five men, disguised as Southern refugees, came on board, but soon threw off their disguise, robbed the passengers, and compelled the engineer and firemen to start the vessel down the river. They afterwards returned and permitted the passengers to land, and again steamed off. Just outside the mouth of the river, in the Chesapeake, the schooner St. Marys was overhauled and captured. This is the latest that has been learned of the career of the Deford and her practical crew.

A despatch of the 24th ult., dated at Russellville, Ala., from the HERALD correspondent with the cavalry column of General Thomas' army, under General Wilson, now moving southward through Alabama, gives us some very interesting facts regarding its progress and strength. The force consisted of three divisions of cavalry, and was soon to be joined by a fourth. Its destinations are Selma, Montgomery and Mobile. The country so far travelled through appeared to contain no inhabitants but very old men, women, children and negroes, all the young men having either been conscripted into the rebel army or run away to avoid this fate. Provisions of all kinds were plenty, and the Union foragers found no difficulty in obtaining an abundance of food for men and horses, as no army had previously been through the country. A few rebels had made their appearance and skirmished for a short time with General Wilson's advance; but this was the only attempt at opposition to his march experienced up to the 24th ult. Many rebel deserters had come in and given themselves up.

A Montreal despatch published in last Sunday's HERALD announced that the Canadian government designed removing the St. Albans raiders from that city for trial. The removal took place yesterday. The prisoners were discharged from custody early in the morning, and immediately reentered and despatched by railroad to Upper Canada, probably to St. Catharines or Toronto.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Etna, from Queenstown March 23, reached this port yesterday, with four days later news. American advices to the 11th of March, reporting Sherman's advance towards Raleigh and the food famine in Lee's army, were published in England, and exercised a salutary influence on United States stocks. In the House of Commons Mr. Berkeley provoked a discussion on the probability of a war between England and America, and the need of England being prepared for it. He was backed up by Mr. Peacock. The Marquis of Hartington, for the Cabinet, said that such a war was "possible," but not very "probable."

The Americans, from the North and South, resident in Rome entertained General McClellan at a public banquet. A Vienna journal says that President Lincoln had promised to recognize the Mexican empire at the close of the American war, and that Napoleon's negotiations with Mr. Seward on the subject of Mexico were very satisfactory.

Consols closed in London March 23 at 99 1/2 for money. Messrs A. Fashir & Son, of Liverpool, London and New York, had suspended, with liabilities of one hundred thousand pounds. United States five-twenty-fives improved under the influence of the latest news from America. The Liverpool cotton market was dull March 23, at a decline of about one half of a penny. Provisions were quiet and steady. Breadstuffs were quiet and firm.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Governor sent in his nomination for Fire Commissioners in the city of New York under the new Paid Fire Department bill. They were referred to the Senate on this day. Bills were passed to confer additional powers upon the Arbitration Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce; to incorporate the Students' Aid Association of the New York Free Academy; and to incorporate the Longshoremen's Benevolent Society of Brooklyn. The bills ordered to a third reading were those to change the name of New York Free Academy; to incorporate the World Lodge of Freemasons of this city; and to confer additional powers on the marshals of New York. A general bill for the incorporation of clubs or societies for social or recreative purposes was introduced and ordered to a third reading. The death of Dr. Willard, Surgeon General on the staff of Governor Fenton, being announced, a brief eulogy to his memory the Senate took a recess. Upon resuming the consideration of the Registry bill was progressed with and advanced to a third reading. In evening session the Assembly resolutions of thanks to Brigadier General Curtis and his troops, for their heroic conduct at Fort Fisher, were adopted unanimously. Resolutions were presented against the Second Avenue and Third Avenue Railroad bills.

In the Assembly the bill to authorize the appointment of two additional Surrogates in the city of New York was taken up, debated at length and returned to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete. The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad bill was then taken up, when a motion being made to recommittal to the Committee of the Whole, which was put and lost, the bill was read and adopted by a vote of yeas 59, nays 21. The bill to alter the commissioners' map of Brooklyn was agreed to. Bills were reported to amend the charter of the East New York and Jamaica Railroad Company; for a railroad in Eighty-sixth and 135th streets, New York; to incorporate the Knickerbocker Gas Company; to incorporate the Brooklyn Market Company; to amend the Sewerage act of New York and Brooklyn; to incorporate the Seventy-first Regiment Association of this city. A bill was introduced relative to wharfrage in New York. This is the same bill introduced in the Senate yesterday. It authorizes the Port Captain to charge certain vessels, exempt from the payment of tonnage fees, one and a half per cent per ton on their register. A resolution to suspend the rules in order to reconsider the final adverse vote on the Broadway Parallel Railroad bill was presented and adopted by a vote of yeas 56, nays 38. The evening session was occupied in the consideration of chain bills.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our Havana correspondence of the 1st inst. gives us intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 19th and 20th of March. The country, it is represented, is becoming comparatively unquiet, there being no large republican armies remaining, and the most troublesome guerrilla bands having been dispersed or annihilated. No mercy is shown by Maximilian's officers to the guerrillas when caught. The Emperor had granted important privileges to two New Yorkers for working the petroleum deposits recently discovered in different portions of Mexico. In reply to a communication from Commander Emmons, of the United States steamer Lackawanna, respecting the recent departure of our Consul, Mr. Kitchison, from Matamoros, General Mejia, Maximilian's commander in that town, states that Mr. Kitchison, in consequence of an order from the Emperor directing a revision of the exequaturs of foreign consular agents, deemed it prudent to suspend business, which he did voluntarily. General Mejia assures Commander Emmons that Americans in Matamoros shall receive the same consideration and protection as persons of other foreign nationalities.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, we have our Panama despatches to the 20th of March. Peru still continued agitated by the revolutionary plots which the unpopular settlement of the difficulty with Spain had provoked, and it was thought that the present government would be overthrown and Castilla be placed at the head of affairs. In Bolivia the revolutionists have triumphed. Chile is quiet. A fire in the town of Carmen, Colombia, destroyed property valued at three millions of dollars. There is nothing later of importance from Central America.

From the British West Indies it is alleged, under date of March 22, that the British mail steamer Atreco, Captain Jellicoe, from Southampton for St. Thomas, was brought to in a very unusual manner by a United States gunboat when within one day's sail of the island. The name of the gunboat is not given.

There was no drafting in the city yesterday, the provost marshals being kept busy in recruiting volunteers and examining men already drafted. Comparatively few of the latter, however, were held, the most of those presenting themselves being such as were clearly exempt.

A number of volunteers were mustered in both at the provost marshals' offices and at Mr. Bligh's headquarters, and, as there is now plenty of money, both State and county, to pay the bounties to all who present themselves, the prospect for an indefinite postponement of further drafting in the city is very good.

Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage last evening, and had one arm broken and his face much bruised, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. The citizens of Brooklyn celebrated the arrival of the Union armies last evening by the illumination of the City Hall, the firing of cannon, fireworks and an impromptu meeting in the Academy of Music, which was addressed by Drs. Storrs and Vinton and Messrs. Chittenden, Robinson and Odell. The most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy were made by the people, and the jubilee, although entirely impromptu, was a great success.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Henry Precht, indicted for arson in the first degree, having set fire to his grocery store, No. 13 Jersey street, on the 24th of January, pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offense, and was remanded for sentence. Wm. McDermott, John Dalton, John Mara and Patrick H. Martin, charged with assaulting Newman Cohen on the 14th of February, at the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, with intent to rob him, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. These youths will be sentenced on Friday.

The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, and the prisoners were arraigned in the course of the day. They will be tried this week.

A man named James Courtney was yesterday committed for trial, in default of one thousand dollars bail, charged with drawing a pistol on the street and threatening to shoot a woman named Matilda Schwenn.

Immediately on the conclusion of business yesterday at the Corn Exchange the produce merchants held a meeting in aid of the United States Christian Commission, and increased its funds by subscriptions to the amount of five thousand dollars.

The stock market was active and higher yesterday. Government bonds were strong. Gold was in the ascendant, and closed down town at 153 1/2. At the evening board the closing price was 153 1/2.

The same tone which prevailed in commercial circles on Tuesday continued yesterday, and the indications are that after the markets have cleared out the "panic" lots of merchandise there will be a better feeling generally. The steadiness of gold, or rather the refusal of that commodity to drop down to the level of public opinion, has the tendency to keep things steady, and counteracts the influence of the war news. It proves, too, what we before remarked, that the fall of Richmond was discounted a couple of weeks ago. On Change flour advanced 5c. to 10c., with rather more doing. Wheat was rather more active, and an advance of 1c. 2c. was established. Corn and oats continued dull and heavy. The pork market opened heavier, and closed 50c. higher, with a fair demand. Beef was steady. The live market was rather more active, and a short arm. Freight was dull, and rates were nominal. Whiskey advanced 2c. to 3c., with, however, but little inquiry.

Grant's Last Splendid Manoeuvre. Grant's last grand operation is worthy to stand by the best of his former achievements—not merely in results, for in that respect it surpasses them all, but in the simplicity and distinctness of its plan, in the admirable arrangement of all the details, and in the promptitude and efficiency with which the separate blows that were parts of the plan were sent home.

As the smoke of the great battle clears away, and we can see it as a whole and judge of it in that way, the glorious fighting done on each particular part of the field is almost forgotten in this contemplation of the admirable manner in which the master mind had dovetailed each particular fight into his plan, and made it serve the common and splendid purpose, which, from the commencement, was the utter destruction of Lee's army.

On Wednesday, March 29, Sheridan moved out from Grant's lines toward Dinwiddie Court House. Lee apprehended at once another movement of Grant's left. He had at that time a considerable force near to his own left, where the attempt had been made against Fort Steedman. He immediately began to rearrange his line, heavily strengthening his right once more to meet the advance of Grant's left. He was favored in this respect by the weather. The heavy rain of Thursday of course delayed the movement of Sheridan; but it did not delay the march of Lee's troops within his own lines, and thus it gave him time to get ready. Consequently when Sheridan was ready to go ahead on Friday he was confronted by a heavy force, and had the "hard fighting" alluded to in Mr. Lincoln's first despatch. He did not gain any decided advantage, and perhaps did not believe that so much was done as might have been done by the infantry. On Saturday he seems to have taken the infantry in more immediate charge, as on that day General Warren was sent to the rear. Lee now had two divisions on that part of the field and dared not send more, as it must have been obvious to him that there was still a large force in our lines on the Petersburg front. And on Saturday, therefore, General Sheridan, with his cavalry and infantry, gained the victory at the Five Forks, the extreme right of Lee's line on the Southside Railroad.

On Saturday night the prospect was blue for Lee. Grant had held all his lines in front of Petersburg, and had maneuvered troops so far to his left that they had fairly turned Lee's right and were in rear of that right, under the indomitable and energetic Sheridan, who was capturing Lee's regiments and guns almost without resistance. From such a condition any result might follow, and Lee had every reason to suppose that on that Saturday night Grant would very heavily reinforce Sheridan, and that with the peep of dawn the hero of the valley, at the head of two or three corps, would come sweeping down the reverse of the rebel lines, scattering their defenders pell-mell and capturing everything. That appeared to be the prime danger to guard against, and more force went that way. On Saturday night also, at midnight, a demonstration was made on the Petersburg front by our troops, and it was so obviously a demonstration that it no doubt confirmed Lee in the impression that the real battle of the morrow was to be where Sheridan was—away on his right.

By daylight on Sunday, therefore, Lee had sent towards his right every man that could possibly be spared from his lines, and at that hour his lines were assaulted in three different places by as many different corps and pierced in every place. The Sixth corps went through first at a point about opposite the western extremity of Petersburg, the Twenty-fourth a little way further west, and the Ninth corps further east, near to the Jerusalem plank road, actually capturing one of the largest forts in the Petersburg defences. The success of the Sixth corps cut off the troops that were not in Petersburg; and, as that place was supposed to be their pivot of manoeuvre—as it was supposed they could not cross the Appomattox except through the city—their capture seemed certain, since they were hemmed in between Sheridan, the Sixth corps and the river. But they found means to cross the river, and thus a large body of men slipped through our fingers.

But much as the success of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth corps seemed to promise in that respect, the success of the Ninth corps appeared to promise hardly less; for the possession of Fort Mahone rendered it for a short time probable that no organized part of the enemy then in Petersburg could get away. The rebels in the Petersburg defences, however, commanded perhaps by A. P. Hill, rallied and made a very desperate struggle for Fort Mahone, which was protracted through the day,

and by that means they saved the few that finally got away under cover of the night.

It is worthy of special note how immediately the fall of Petersburg caused that of Richmond, and how freely Lee thus assents to the fact that the latter cannot be held without the former. In view of this fact the country should not forget that it was part of Grant's original plan to cut the communication between those cities, and that one year ago General Butler was sent up the James with a column of troops for that purpose. How grandly and quickly he managed to do nothing every one must remember.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The intelligence from Mexico, which we publish this morning, is very interesting. It indicates that the imperial arms are still advancing in triumph, while the civil and ecclesiastical reforms introduced by the Emperor are working their way into public favor. The war in the southern provinces may now be said to be at an end; for, with the reduction of Oajaca and the capture of Porfirio Diaz and his garrison, all active operations from that quarter must cease. The guerrillas, too, are being vigorously hunted down, and several of their parties are reported destroyed. General Romero and four of his officers have been captured, tried and summarily executed by the imperialists; but it was feared that the liberals will resort by shooting a number of French officers who are at present in their hands. The trial of Porfirio Diaz, the late commander at Oajaca, was daily expected; but it does not seem probable that he will be executed. He has always been a brave and honorable soldier, and has never had any connection with mere guerrilla enterprises.

This is a brief summary of the news from Mexico. But, though the flames of war are apparently extinguished in Southern Mexico, the far northern regions on the borders of the territory of the United States are about to become the scene of conflict. The devastating march of fire and sword will simply be transferred from the south to the north. Here, in the mountains, President Juarez is solemnly awaiting the onset of his enemies. Cut off from all co-operation with many of his best officers, who have either been killed or imprisoned, he is girding up his loins for the final issue. Already has Marshal Bazaine marched his victorious columns to Sonora and Chihuahua to co-operate with the French, Austrian and Belgian soldiers under General Garza. The decisive contest cannot long be delayed. Juarez may be routed, and his armies destroyed or dispersed. But shall the republic die for all this? That is the question.

DANVILLE AND LYNCHBURG.—It is probable that General Lee, with his shattered and divided army, is aiming for both Danville and Lynchburg. The railroads to both these places from Richmond and Petersburg meet at Burkeville; fifty-three miles out, where one road leads off northwest to Lynchburg, and the other southwest to Danville—the distances from Richmond being one hundred and twenty-two miles to Lynchburg and one hundred and forty to Danville, the latter town lying about seventy-five miles across the country south from the former. Lynchburg is chiefly on a high bluff of the James river, and is pretty well fortified. It is, in all probability, now the largest city within reach of Jeff. Davis, having a population, in peace times, of over ten thousand, and an extensive trade from the productive country around it. Danville, on the southern border of Virginia, is situated on the Dan river, one of the principal constituents of the Roanoke. From the falls in the river the town has become a place of mills and factories, although its population is only about two thousand. Unlike Richmond or Lynchburg, it lies in a hollow, and will, therefore, require an extensive circle of fortifications to defend it. All the country between Lynchburg and Danville is famous for its bountiful crops of wheat, corn and tobacco, and being now indispensable to the support of his soldiers, we dare say he is aiming for both Lynchburg and Danville, to gather up the supplies at the one place, and to meet Joe Johnston at the other. If not intercepted and cut off at or near the Burkeville junction, he will probably be left to take the chances of being headed off by Stanley and Stoneman from the West, while Sherman is attending to Johnston. In any event his case is settled.

THE LATE DISASTER AT THE BROOKLYN FIRE.—The danger to which our firemen are subject was perhaps never better exemplified, nor the gallantry with which they expose their lives in the service of the public more fully illustrated, than in the recent disastrous fire in Brooklyn. But there appears to be an idea abroad that there was a want of discretion on the part of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city in unnecessarily risking the lives of the men who suffered from that calamity by permitting them to remain upon those horrible traps—the gardens which overlie the stores in Furman street. It would be unfair to prejudge the question of his responsibility until the investigations before the Coroner are concluded, because there are two sides to every story; but at the same time it must be evident to every one that the fearful lesson learned from this disaster should lead to the immediate removal of those gardens, which, in order to give a larger area to the pleasure grounds of the residents of that fashionable locality known as Brooklyn Heights, have been extended over the roofs of a whole block of buildings, nearly all of which are occupied by manufactories in which dangerous and inflammable compounds are employed. We trust, therefore, that the investigation now in progress will result in a very positive recommendation that those gardens should be removed. We believe that this is not the first time that the pressure of six feet of earth, with its additional weight of shrubbery, has forced in the roofs of those buildings, though, fortunately, never before at so severe a cost of human life.

REBEL PIRATE CRUISE.—NOTICE TO ENGLAND.—On Monday last, when called out at the State Department to speak to the rejoicing people of Washington on the fall of Richmond, Mr. Seward said he was closing up his European despatches; and he mentioned some things that he intended to say for the information of the Powers and potentates of the Old World. There is one thing, however, upon which he was silent in his speech, but which we hope he did not forget in his despatches—viz: that with the expulsion from their chosen capital of the army and authorities of the "so-called Confederate States," that demolished concern ceases to have "a local habitation or a name;" and that consequently the "belligerent rights"

heretofore accorded to Jeff. Davis have passed away. We trust that Mr. Seward has not neglected to call the attention of the British government to this view of the subject, and has not failed to suggest to Lord Palmerston and Russell that practical cruisers, sailing under the flag of Jeff. Davis, must be denied the shelter and supplies of her Majesty's seaports until satisfactory information shall have been received from Davis that his "confederacy" still lives. We are inclined to believe that a hint to this effect has gone out by the last steamer—if not, it should by all means go out by the next.

THE ONLY CHANCE FOR THE REBEL LEADERS.—Amnesty or no amnesty, the leading conspirators in and managers of the rebellion will hereafter find it impossible to remain among the Southern people they have so remorselessly deceived, led to slaughter, plundered and ruined during those four years of terrible war. The only chance for them is to strike a bee line for Mexico, and the sooner the better. If they will only adopt this advice, and declare their purpose, we dare say that, instead of being interrupted, they will be assisted by "the Yankees" on their journey.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1865.

THE MILITARY SITUATION. We have no additional information of military movements than is contained in the despatches of General Grant, already published. The gold speculators for a rise have started stories this afternoon and evening that General Sheridan had been defeated by the retreating rebel force which he was pursuing, and also that General Sherman had met with defeat in North Carolina. It is hardly necessary to state that there is no foundation for these reports; but they have obtained sufficient credence to send gold up some six or eight per cent.

The military situation is perfectly satisfactory, and there is no probability of even a temporary check to either Grant, Sheridan, Sherman or others of the Union commanders or columns converging for the destruction of the remaining fragments of the rebellion.

ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

A sad accident occurred to Hon. Wm. H. Seward this afternoon. Upon leaving the State Department, at about four P. M., he entered a carriage, with his son, Frederick Seward, Esq., his daughter and another lady. Upon H street, near Vermont avenue, some derangement of the reins occurred, which the driver got off to remedy, leaving the reins in Mr. Seward's hands. After adjusting them, and before regaining his seat, the horses started, and Mr. Seward, in attempting to check them, pulled upon the reins in such a manner as to cause them to turn sharply around, throwing him out of the carriage. The fall broke his right arm near the shoulder, producing a bad compound fracture. He was insensible for some time from the effects of his injury, and it was feared that the result would be fatal; but he is now better this evening, and it is hoped that it will not prove as bad as at first supposed. The other occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt. The members of the Cabinet, the foreign legations, and other eminent persons, have called at his residence to inquire into his condition, and express their sympathy and regret at the misfortune.

APPOINTMENT AT NEW YORK.

Hon. A. M. Wood, Collector of the Second district of New York, has been designated, under the amended Tax bill, to have charge of internal revenue reports and drawbacks for the port of New York.

THE CONVENTION OF TURNERS.

The general convention of the Turnverein met this morning at nine o'clock. Resolutions were adopted in relation to the national committee with the New York district, appointing Cincinnati as the place for the next festival of all the Turner societies, and St. Louis as the place for the meeting of the next general convention. Major General Sigel, who is temporarily in Washington, and who has always been an active member of the Turners society, entered the hall, and was received with cheers, all the delegates rising. He was addressed by the President, who tendered him the hearty welcome of the convention. After returning his thanks for their cordial reception, he urged the convention to stand by the principles of the platform, and to spare no efforts for their realization. The convention this afternoon adjourned till to-morrow.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The nominations for Fire Commissioners—Their Antecedents and Political Positions—A Full Distribution of Seats—The Political Machine Ignored and New Men Named.—See OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Albany, April 5, 1865. The efforts in relation to the appointment of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners has resulted in the appointment of four names to the Senate to-day. Charles C. Pinckney is in the insurance business and connected in the management of two insurance companies, was repeatedly chosen to the Common Council as a republican, and elected by democratic votes to be the presiding officer of the Board of Commissioners in 1863. His appointment has been endorsed by all the interests here, although contrary to the Union League. Samuel Sloan was President of the Hudson River Railroad for many years, a democratic Senator from Brooklyn some years since, has gone into the insurance business as president of a company on leaving the railroad, and now resides in New York. He is the representative of the insurance companies. James W. Booth is a lawyer in the Ninth ward, a man of means and an active republican, who has not hitherto held office. He is a Wood man. Martin E. Browne is a young man, although an old fireman, and has taken an active part in the councils of the department during the agitation of the change, opposing the bill here at first, and then prevailing upon the men to vindicate their character by a continued exemplary course of conduct in discharge of their duties. He is a member of English Company No. 25, a gentleman by profession, and is the publisher of *Wilkes' Spirit*. He was an executive agent of the Draper organization in the late campaign.

Senator Laimbeer is opposed to these nominations, and will vote against their confirmation. They appear to be otherwise acceptable, as a fair division all round, responding as they do to the four factions, viz:—Sam. Sloan, anti-oppressed democratic. C. C. Pinckney, Union League. James W. Booth, Seward, Wood and Darling. Martin E. Brown, Draper radicals. They are all respectable men as citizens, and not political hacks.

Court of Appeals.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, April 6.—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 45 and 5.

News from North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, April 5, 1865. The steamer Warrior and Wayboat arrived here this afternoon from Wilmington, N. C., with about three hundred refugees. Among these refugees journeying North are many ladies belonging to the highest families of society in Wilmington, whose husbands and relatives have either died since the beginning of the war or are now serving in the ranks of the rebel army, and, having lost all their property, are now on their way North to procure means. There was nothing known in Wilmington of Sherman's movements in North Carolina.

Obituary.

BISHOP WILLIAM R. DELANEY. The Right Reverend William R. Delaney, Episcopal Bishop of the Western diocese of New York, died at his residence, in Geneva, N. Y., at six o'clock yesterday morning.

MR. JERVIS WARREN. Yesterday we received intelligence from Baltimore of the death of Mr. Jervis Warren. This gentleman was formerly President of the American Telegraph Company, and at the time of his death was just connected with that line as director. Mr. Warren was highly respected, and his death is much regretted.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at Baltimore.

The Seven-Ty Five Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1865. Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the seven-ty five loan to-day at \$2,215,000, including one subscription of \$200,000 from New York. The number of individual subscribers for sums of \$50 and \$100 was 1,261.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1865. A fire last night in the building Nos. 42 and 43 Frank street destroyed property valued at \$20,000; fully insured.

REBEL PIRATES.

REBEL RAID IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Capture of the Steamer Harriet Deford.

SHE SAILS ON A CRUISE.

The Schooner St. Marys Captured by Pirates.

Do., do., do.

The steamer Harriet Deford, of Baltimore, was captured by a party of rebels, at Fair Haven, Patuxent river, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and it is feared will destroy many vessels.

Particulars of the Capture of the Harriet Deford.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—3:30 P. M. Captain Albert League, of the steamer Harriet Deford, which plies between this port and various landings on the Patuxent river, reached this city this morning, and, with several passengers arriving the previous night, gives information of an act of piracy somewhat similar in circumstances to that of the St. Albans piracy in the summer of 1861.

They state that on Tuesday afternoon, while the steamer was lying at the wharf at Fair Haven, Chertsey Bay, about twenty-seven rebels, disguised and claiming to be refugees, who came up the Patuxent in boats the previous afternoon, appeared on board, and shortly after threw off their disguise. They detained the engineer and firemen, whom they compelled to remain up, and then started down the river, but shortly after returned and permitted the passengers to land at Fair Haven. With several of the latter hats were exchanged, and some money taken belonging to the steamer. There were a number of negroes on board, whom they detained, stating that it was their intention to carry them to the West Indies.

Captain League was released with the passengers, who were all put under an obligation to remain on the wharf four hours. The passengers, twenty-five in number, were brought to this port in the schooner Hiawatha, Capt. Cooper.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following telegram:—

"The steamer Harriet De Ford was captured at Fair haven, on Chesapeake Bay, at two this morning, by a rebel party of twenty-seven men,